

what is proper for the consideration of all men who take an interest in these matters. Why, sir, has it come to this, in free America, that there must be a censorship of the press instituted—that a man cannot give currency to a book containing arguments that he thinks essentially affect the rights of whole classes of the free population of this nation? I hope not, and I believe not.

Why, sir, the great body of the statistical information in this book, as I read it, is drawn from the census of the United States, from your public documents, and from the archives of the nation. Is it improper that arguments deduced from these sources should be addressed to the free population of this country anywhere? If they may not be, is it the hardest argument against this institution that I have seen yet? If we really have among us an institution that we are cherishing and seeking to spread broadcast over the land, so delicate in its texture that the free people cannot have information that they themselves claim, I say again, it is fraught with an inference now fatal to that institution than all I have heard of yet.

Mr. President, I have pursued this subject much further than I intended when I arose. I have heard the muttering of disunion greeting my ears through all the Southern hemisphere. All your principal papers have already been told by the press of the South that this Union shall not be. In some of the Southern States, if I read aright, proceedings are pending now, having for their object an overturning of this Government, and the erection upon its ruins of a Southern Confederacy, and this idea is brought into the halls of Congress, and we are compelled to listen by the hour to speeches filled with denunciations of our party, telling us that the Union is to be dissolved if the people elect as President an honorable man, of a great predominant party, holding to principles precisely such as the old fathers of the Government held. The Republican platform is nothing more or less than the old Republican platform, making the landmarks of the Government as laid down by them; we claim no more; we claim to live up to those doctrines; we claim not to harm the hair of the head of any section of this Union; and yet we are told by the press of the South that we are warring this Government from your hands, and placing a constitutional man in that great office, according to the forms of the Constitution, you will nevertheless make this a contingency on which you will disrupt and destroy the Government.

I say to gentlemen on the other side, these are very rash doctrines to preach in our ears. What, sir, are you going to play this game with us? Will you go into the election with us, with a settled purpose and design, that if you win you will take the honors and the emoluments and offices of the Government into your own clutches; but if we win, you will break up the establishment and turn your backs on us? Is that the fair dealing to which we are invited? I am happy to know that you propose to make that contingency turn upon an event that will make it impossible to be consummated. The Government, to-day, is in all your hands; it has been in your hands for years; you are partaking of all its emoluments, all its measures you have moulded, and you have designated the men who receive its honors. Year after year you have done this, and men have come here from the free States, men holding our opinions, we have sat here peacefully, but we have been deprived of all the honors and emoluments that flow from this Government, as though we were its enemies; but did we ever complain? Not at all. We did not expect that we should share any of those favors, unless it should be so that our glorious principles should commend themselves to a majority of the people of these United States.

But, sir, if it should turn out so—and Heaven only knows whether it will or not—I give gentlemen now to understand, this Union will not easily be disrupted. Gentlemen talk about it in a very business-like way, as though it were a machine to blow up whenever you touch the fire to it, as if, on a given day, at a moment's warning, at your own election, at any time and in any event, you can dissolve the bonds of this great Union. Do you not know, sir, that this great fabric has been more than eighty years in building, and do you believe you can destroy it in a day?

Sir, when you talk so coolly about dissolving this Union, do you know the difficulties through which you will have to wade before that end can be consummated? Have you reflected that between the North and the South there are no mountain ranges that are impassable, no great rivers which divide the land into two nations, no great gulches that divide great nations one from another? Do you not know that, whether we love one another or not, we are from the same stock, speaking the same language, and although institutions have made considerable difference between us, the great Anglo-Saxon type pervades the whole. We are bound together by great navigable rivers, interlocking and linking together all the States of this Union. Innumerable railroads also connect us, and an immense amount of commerce binds all the parts, besides domestic relations in a thousand ways. And do you believe that you can rend this Union without a struggle? I tell you, sir, you will search history in vain for a precedent; there has been no such Government as this that was ever rent asunder by any internal commotion. I know that Poland was broken up and divided, but it was by external force. We are found in the same ship; we are married forever, for better or for worse. We may make our conditions, but we cannot break by bickering if we will, but nevertheless there can be no divorce between us. There is no way by which either one section or the other can get out of the Union. I do not say whether it is desirable or not. There is no way by which it can be effected, but least of all the country that you are seeking to disrupt. Tell the Senator from Georgia, if you want a Republican President is elected, you will wait a day to do so. Why tell us that it is to be done when our candidate is elected? I say to you, Mr. President, he will not be elected. The Republican is elected by a majority of the votes of the American people, and consequently backed by them, should feel vindicated his right to the Presidential chair. He will do it.

No man at the North is to be intimidated by these threats of disunion. We are thrown into our teeth daily, and I tell you, on the other side, why do you do it? I know not what motive you can have in preaching the dissolution of this Union day by day. If you are going to do it, it is necessary to give us notice of it. There is no law requiring that you should serve notice on us that you are going to dissolve the Union; but I should think it would be better to do it at once, and to do it

without alarming our vigilance. It is a harsher argument against this institution than I have seen yet. If we really have among us an institution that we are cherishing and seeking to spread broadcast over the land, so delicate in its texture that the free people cannot have information that they themselves claim, I say again, it is fraught with an inference now fatal to that institution than all I have heard of yet.

Mr. President, I have said all and more than I intended, and I regret that it has become necessary for me to say anything on account of what has been said on the other side. I regret that at this early period of the session we should get interlocked with this old controversy. I wish it might have been postponed. I shall vote for this resolution most cheerfully, and will give it the furthest and most extended sweep that you may desire, because it is in my wish, if there is any ground for it, to bring to the participants in this affair, that you should have the greatest latitude that you can desire to ferret them out, and make them known to the public.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a crime punished by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person to bring a slave, (no matter of what color, country, or under what circumstance,) into this State "for the purpose of emancipating such slave." Other provisions punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person in this State, who shall, in any manner, harbor or employ any FREE negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State after a day named in said bill. We don't think the bill can pass. We know it could not pass in Austria or Russia. But that may be owing to the absence of Democracy there.

No. 10. Republican Census—United States Senator Charles F. Smith's bill, "An Act to prevent the census from being used as a basis for the distribution of money to the States."

A week ago we gave some account of a Republican cause, with strictures upon some members elected by the Republicans, but who disclaimed the name and were understood to be disposed to act with the Democrats in defeating an election of an U. S. Senator. The caucus, as then stated, adjourned for one week, and met again last night. The Senators were all present, and all the members of the House except eight, and four of these were necessarily detained. The session was long and the interchange of feeling prevailed throughout. It was clearly ascertained that if any were disposed to act factiously, there were not enough of them to accomplish the purpose of defeating an election. To do so required six members of the House, and so it was ascertained that that number could not be obtained for such an object. A few, however, insisted on postponing the nomination, and the majority, in deference to their wishes, consented to defer a nomination until the first day of February. The conference passed off pleasantly, and all those present who were expected to make difficulty, gracefully yielded the point, and agreed to go into the nomination at the time named, which will secure the election of some good Republican.

No vote was taken to indicate the choice of the majority, although it is pretty well understood upon whom that choice will fall. There will probably be but one name brought before the caucus, and the nomination will be unanimous. This, however, is not certain. If Gov. Chase is not, on that evening, found to be the unanimous choice of the entire caucus, then the names of Corwin, Stanton, Schenck, Delano, Horton, and perhaps others, will be presented, and the nominee, whoever he may be, will receive the entire Republican vote in both Houses. If Gov. Chase should be selected there will be three, and possibly four, of the members who call themselves "opposition" who will vote against him. If any of the other gentleman named should receive the nomination, he will receive the whole Republican vote, of course. If Gov. Chase is not nominated, and it has not, of course, come up in the House. It seems to us, besides being wholly uncalculated for, to be a deliberate insult, not only to the people of this State, but of the Southern States as well. It assumes that the citizens of Ohio are disloyal to the Government and laws of the country, and that the Southern States are unable to protect themselves. It is, moreover, a seeming endorsement of the ratings of Governor Wise, and the slang of the Democratic press generally. But there are a few gentlemen here, who, although elected by Republican votes will not be called Republicans, and in order to show their perfect independence, lean clear over to the Democracy on all questions where submission to the demands of the slaveholders are concerned. How many of this class there may be is not known, as no test vote has been taken. If there should prove to be six in the House then the Republicans have not a majority. What the fate of the bill may be is therefore uncertain.

A bill was introduced into the House raising the salaries of Common Pleas Judges to \$2,500. In Committee of the Whole to-day, it was indefinitely postponed by a very large majority. Whatever else may be done there will be no increase of salaries voted by this Legislature. A sincere desire to economize and retrench wherever practicable is manifestly predominant in the mass of the members. Quite a spirited discussion sprang up to-day on a motion to print the usual

number of copies of Gov. Dennison's inaugural address. The Democrats came down upon the document in regular South Carolina style. "Such sentiments were wholly unfit to go before the people. That if read by the people and sanctioned by them the Union would be dissolved, as the South would never submit to remain in the Union if such sentiments were permitted to be proclaimed in Ohio, &c." Some indiscreet gentleman demonstrated their entire sympathy with the Despotism which has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press in the Democratic States of the South, and that all that was wanting was the power to inaugurate the same Despotism here. But before the vote was taken it was discovered that by a law passed several years ago, the inaugural, as well as other messages, were required to be published, and the number of copies fixed, so that the "incendiary" document could not be suppressed.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a crime punished by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person to bring a slave, (no matter of what color, country, or under what circumstance,) into this State "for the purpose of emancipating such slave." Other provisions punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person in this State, who shall, in any manner, harbor or employ any FREE negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State after a day named in said bill. We don't think the bill can pass. We know it could not pass in Austria or Russia. But that may be owing to the absence of Democracy there.

No. 10. Republican Census—United States Senator Charles F. Smith's bill, "An Act to prevent the census from being used as a basis for the distribution of money to the States."

A week ago we gave some account of a Republican cause, with strictures upon some members elected by the Republicans, but who disclaimed the name and were understood to be disposed to act with the Democrats in defeating an election of an U. S. Senator. The caucus, as then stated, adjourned for one week, and met again last night. The Senators were all present, and all the members of the House except eight, and four of these were necessarily detained. The session was long and the interchange of feeling prevailed throughout. It was clearly ascertained that if any were disposed to act factiously, there were not enough of them to accomplish the purpose of defeating an election. To do so required six members of the House, and so it was ascertained that that number could not be obtained for such an object. A few, however, insisted on postponing the nomination, and the majority, in deference to their wishes, consented to defer a nomination until the first day of February. The conference passed off pleasantly, and all those present who were expected to make difficulty, gracefully yielded the point, and agreed to go into the nomination at the time named, which will secure the election of some good Republican.

No vote was taken to indicate the choice of the majority, although it is pretty well understood upon whom that choice will fall. There will probably be but one name brought before the caucus, and the nomination will be unanimous. This, however, is not certain. If Gov. Chase is not, on that evening, found to be the unanimous choice of the entire caucus, then the names of Corwin, Stanton, Schenck, Delano, Horton, and perhaps others, will be presented, and the nominee, whoever he may be, will receive the entire Republican vote in both Houses. If Gov. Chase should be selected there will be three, and possibly four, of the members who call themselves "opposition" who will vote against him. If any of the other gentleman named should receive the nomination, he will receive the whole Republican vote, of course. If Gov. Chase is not nominated, and it has not, of course, come up in the House. It seems to us, besides being wholly uncalculated for, to be a deliberate insult, not only to the people of this State, but of the Southern States as well. It assumes that the citizens of Ohio are disloyal to the Government and laws of the country, and that the Southern States are unable to protect themselves. It is, moreover, a seeming endorsement of the ratings of Governor Wise, and the slang of the Democratic press generally. But there are a few gentlemen here, who, although elected by Republican votes will not be called Republicans, and in order to show their perfect independence, lean clear over to the Democracy on all questions where submission to the demands of the slaveholders are concerned. How many of this class there may be is not known, as no test vote has been taken. If there should prove to be six in the House then the Republicans have not a majority. What the fate of the bill may be is therefore uncertain.

A bill was introduced into the House raising the salaries of Common Pleas Judges to \$2,500. In Committee of the Whole to-day, it was indefinitely postponed by a very large majority. Whatever else may be done there will be no increase of salaries voted by this Legislature. A sincere desire to economize and retrench wherever practicable is manifestly predominant in the mass of the members. Quite a spirited discussion sprang up to-day on a motion to print the usual

number of copies of Gov. Dennison's inaugural address. The Democrats came down upon the document in regular South Carolina style. "Such sentiments were wholly unfit to go before the people. That if read by the people and sanctioned by them the Union would be dissolved, as the South would never submit to remain in the Union if such sentiments were permitted to be proclaimed in Ohio, &c." Some indiscreet gentleman demonstrated their entire sympathy with the Despotism which has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press in the Democratic States of the South, and that all that was wanting was the power to inaugurate the same Despotism here. But before the vote was taken it was discovered that by a law passed several years ago, the inaugural, as well as other messages, were required to be published, and the number of copies fixed, so that the "incendiary" document could not be suppressed.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a crime punished by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person to bring a slave, (no matter of what color, country, or under what circumstance,) into this State "for the purpose of emancipating such slave." Other provisions punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person in this State, who shall, in any manner, harbor or employ any FREE negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State after a day named in said bill. We don't think the bill can pass. We know it could not pass in Austria or Russia. But that may be owing to the absence of Democracy there.

No. 10. Republican Census—United States Senator Charles F. Smith's bill, "An Act to prevent the census from being used as a basis for the distribution of money to the States."

number of copies of Gov. Dennison's inaugural address. The Democrats came down upon the document in regular South Carolina style. "Such sentiments were wholly unfit to go before the people. That if read by the people and sanctioned by them the Union would be dissolved, as the South would never submit to remain in the Union if such sentiments were permitted to be proclaimed in Ohio, &c." Some indiscreet gentleman demonstrated their entire sympathy with the Despotism which has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press in the Democratic States of the South, and that all that was wanting was the power to inaugurate the same Despotism here. But before the vote was taken it was discovered that by a law passed several years ago, the inaugural, as well as other messages, were required to be published, and the number of copies fixed, so that the "incendiary" document could not be suppressed.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a crime punished by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person to bring a slave, (no matter of what color, country, or under what circumstance,) into this State "for the purpose of emancipating such slave." Other provisions punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person in this State, who shall, in any manner, harbor or employ any FREE negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State after a day named in said bill. We don't think the bill can pass. We know it could not pass in Austria or Russia. But that may be owing to the absence of Democracy there.

No. 10. Republican Census—United States Senator Charles F. Smith's bill, "An Act to prevent the census from being used as a basis for the distribution of money to the States."

A week ago we gave some account of a Republican cause, with strictures upon some members elected by the Republicans, but who disclaimed the name and were understood to be disposed to act with the Democrats in defeating an election of an U. S. Senator. The caucus, as then stated, adjourned for one week, and met again last night. The Senators were all present, and all the members of the House except eight, and four of these were necessarily detained. The session was long and the interchange of feeling prevailed throughout. It was clearly ascertained that if any were disposed to act factiously, there were not enough of them to accomplish the purpose of defeating an election. To do so required six members of the House, and so it was ascertained that that number could not be obtained for such an object. A few, however, insisted on postponing the nomination, and the majority, in deference to their wishes, consented to defer a nomination until the first day of February. The conference passed off pleasantly, and all those present who were expected to make difficulty, gracefully yielded the point, and agreed to go into the nomination at the time named, which will secure the election of some good Republican.

No vote was taken to indicate the choice of the majority, although it is pretty well understood upon whom that choice will fall. There will probably be but one name brought before the caucus, and the nomination will be unanimous. This, however, is not certain. If Gov. Chase is not, on that evening, found to be the unanimous choice of the entire caucus, then the names of Corwin, Stanton, Schenck, Delano, Horton, and perhaps others, will be presented, and the nominee, whoever he may be, will receive the entire Republican vote in both Houses. If Gov. Chase should be selected there will be three, and possibly four, of the members who call themselves "opposition" who will vote against him. If any of the other gentleman named should receive the nomination, he will receive the whole Republican vote, of course. If Gov. Chase is not nominated, and it has not, of course, come up in the House. It seems to us, besides being wholly uncalculated for, to be a deliberate insult, not only to the people of this State, but of the Southern States as well. It assumes that the citizens of Ohio are disloyal to the Government and laws of the country, and that the Southern States are unable to protect themselves. It is, moreover, a seeming endorsement of the ratings of Governor Wise, and the slang of the Democratic press generally. But there are a few gentlemen here, who, although elected by Republican votes will not be called Republicans, and in order to show their perfect independence, lean clear over to the Democracy on all questions where submission to the demands of the slaveholders are concerned. How many of this class there may be is not known, as no test vote has been taken. If there should prove to be six in the House then the Republicans have not a majority. What the fate of the bill may be is therefore uncertain.

A bill was introduced into the House raising the salaries of Common Pleas Judges to \$2,500. In Committee of the Whole to-day, it was indefinitely postponed by a very large majority. Whatever else may be done there will be no increase of salaries voted by this Legislature. A sincere desire to economize and retrench wherever practicable is manifestly predominant in the mass of the members. Quite a spirited discussion sprang up to-day on a motion to print the usual

number of copies of Gov. Dennison's inaugural address. The Democrats came down upon the document in regular South Carolina style. "Such sentiments were wholly unfit to go before the people. That if read by the people and sanctioned by them the Union would be dissolved, as the South would never submit to remain in the Union if such sentiments were permitted to be proclaimed in Ohio, &c." Some indiscreet gentleman demonstrated their entire sympathy with the Despotism which has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press in the Democratic States of the South, and that all that was wanting was the power to inaugurate the same Despotism here. But before the vote was taken it was discovered that by a law passed several years ago, the inaugural, as well as other messages, were required to be published, and the number of copies fixed, so that the "incendiary" document could not be suppressed.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a crime punished by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person to bring a slave, (no matter of what color, country, or under what circumstance,) into this State "for the purpose of emancipating such slave." Other provisions punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person in this State, who shall, in any manner, harbor or employ any FREE negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State after a day named in said bill. We don't think the bill can pass. We know it could not pass in Austria or Russia. But that may be owing to the absence of Democracy there.

No. 10. Republican Census—United States Senator Charles F. Smith's bill, "An Act to prevent the census from being used as a basis for the distribution of money to the States."

A week ago we gave some account of a Republican cause, with strictures upon some members elected by the Republicans, but who disclaimed the name and were understood to be disposed to act with the Democrats in defeating an election of an U. S. Senator. The caucus, as then stated, adjourned for one week, and met again last night. The Senators were all present, and all the members of the House except eight, and four of these were necessarily detained. The session was long and the interchange of feeling prevailed throughout. It was clearly ascertained that if any were disposed to act factiously, there were not enough of them to accomplish the purpose of defeating an election. To do so required six members of the House, and so it was ascertained that that number could not be obtained for such an object. A few, however, insisted on postponing the nomination, and the majority, in deference to their wishes, consented to defer a nomination until the first day of February. The conference passed off pleasantly, and all those present who were expected to make difficulty, gracefully yielded the point, and agreed to go into the nomination at the time named, which will secure the election of some good Republican.

POMEROY TELEGRAPH.

T. A. PLANTS, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1860.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 2.

Business of Legislature—Ten Per Cent. Interest Law—An Act to prevent Invasions—No Increase in Salaries—Inaugural Address—An Act to prevent Emancipation in Ohio.

The business of Legislation is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. But as most of the members are new, and each one feeling the awful responsibility of his position, and the absolute necessity of amending and changing our present laws, as well as the enactment of an abundance of new ones, the work of the session promises to be arduous. With one hundred and four members of the House who must go "kiting" to immortality upon the bills they introduce, or not go at all, it will readily be seen that the tables must "groan" under the weight of that kind of literature. It is not necessary to encumber our letters with abstracts of all the "bills." They must, however, go through the mill, which will occupy much time; but in the end most of them will be strangled, as they deserve.

A very interesting discussion has been had in the Senate upon a bill to revive the ten per cent. interest law. The proposition was introduced on the first day of the session, and was disposed of in that body to-day by an indefinite postponement. Some of the ablest of the Senators took opposite sides, and the debate demonstrated the fact that in that branch of the Legislature there is some of the best talent in the State. The decisive majority by which the bill was indefinitely postponed after full discussion, settles the fate of that measure for this session. A large number of the members of the House, if not a majority, would vote for the change; but the decisive vote of the Senate demonstrating, as it does, that the measure cannot pass that body, will save the consumption of time in its consideration by the House.

Mr. Harrison, an able Republican member of the Senate, but strongly tainted with old hunkerism, and representing a constituency of the same sort in the first or second day of the session, a bill to protect our "Southern brethren" from military invasions from this State. This "apple of discord," although not so intended by its author, has revived the drooping hopes of the Democracy in anticipation of a conflict in the ranks of the Republicans. It is very well known that but very few of the Republicans can vote for the bill, but it is hoped that enough can be induced to do so to pass it, with the aid of the entire Democratic force. Mr. Monroe, from the Committee to whom the bill was referred, has made an able and, we think, unanswerable minority report, showing why the bill should not pass. Final action has not yet been taken upon it in the Senate, and it has not, of course, come up in the House. It seems to us, besides being wholly uncalculated for, to be a deliberate insult, not only to the people of this State, but of the Southern States as well. It assumes that the citizens of Ohio are disloyal to the Government and laws of the country, and that the Southern States are unable to protect themselves. It is, moreover, a seeming endorsement of the ratings of Governor Wise, and the slang of the Democratic press generally. But there are a few gentlemen here, who, although elected by Republican votes will not be called Republicans, and in order to show their perfect independence, lean clear over to the Democracy on all questions where submission to the demands of the slaveholders are concerned. How many of this class there may be is not known, as no test vote has been taken. If there should prove to be six in the House then the Republicans have not a majority. What the fate of the bill may be is therefore uncertain.

A bill was introduced into the House raising the salaries of Common Pleas Judges to \$2,500. In Committee of the Whole to-day, it was indefinitely postponed by a very large majority. Whatever else may be done there will be no increase of salaries voted by this Legislature. A sincere desire to economize and retrench wherever practicable is manifestly predominant in the mass of the members. Quite a spirited discussion sprang up to-day on a motion to print the usual

number of copies of Gov. Dennison's inaugural address. The Democrats came down upon the document in regular South Carolina style. "Such sentiments were wholly unfit to go before the people. That if read by the people and sanctioned by them the Union would be dissolved, as the South would never submit to remain in the Union if such sentiments were permitted to be proclaimed in Ohio, &c." Some indiscreet gentleman demonstrated their entire sympathy with the Despotism which has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press in the Democratic States of the South, and that all that was wanting was the power to inaugurate the same Despotism here. But before the vote was taken it was discovered that by a law passed several years ago, the inaugural, as well as other messages, were required to be published, and the number of copies fixed, so that the "incendiary" document could not be suppressed.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a crime punished by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person to bring a slave, (no matter of what color, country, or under what circumstance,) into this State "for the purpose of emancipating such slave." Other provisions punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person in this State, who shall, in any manner, harbor or employ any FREE negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State after a day named in said bill. We don't think the bill can pass. We know it could not pass in Austria or Russia. But that may be owing to the absence of Democracy there.

No. 10. Republican Census—United States Senator Charles F. Smith's bill, "An Act to prevent the census from being used as a basis for the distribution of money to the States."

POMEROY TELEGRAPH.

T. A. PLANTS, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1860.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 2.

Business of Legislature—Ten Per Cent. Interest Law—An Act to prevent Invasions—No Increase in Salaries—Inaugural Address—An Act to prevent Emancipation in Ohio.

The business of Legislation is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. But as most of the members are new, and each one feeling the awful responsibility of his position, and the absolute necessity of amending and changing our present laws, as well as the enactment of an abundance of new ones, the work of the session promises to be arduous. With one hundred and four members of the House who must go "kiting" to immortality upon the bills they introduce, or not go at all, it will readily be seen that the tables must "groan" under the weight of that kind of literature. It is not necessary to encumber our letters with abstracts of all the "bills." They must, however, go through the mill, which will occupy much time; but in the end most of them will be strangled, as they deserve.

A very interesting discussion has been had in the Senate upon a bill to revive the ten per cent. interest law. The proposition was introduced on the first day of the session, and was disposed of in that body to-day by an indefinite postponement. Some of the ablest of the Senators took opposite sides, and the debate demonstrated the fact that in that branch of the Legislature there is some of the best talent in the State. The decisive majority by which the bill was indefinitely postponed after full discussion, settles the fate of that measure for this session. A large number of the members of the House, if not a majority, would vote for the change; but the decisive vote of the Senate demonstrating, as it does, that the measure cannot pass that body, will save the consumption of time in its consideration by the House.

Mr. Harrison, an able Republican member of the Senate, but strongly tainted with old hunkerism, and representing a constituency of the same sort in the first or second day of the session, a bill to protect our "Southern brethren" from military invasions from this State. This "apple of discord," although not so intended by its author, has revived the drooping hopes of the Democracy in anticipation of a conflict in the ranks of the Republicans. It is very well known that but very few of the Republicans can vote for the bill, but it is hoped that enough can be induced to do so to pass it, with the aid of the entire Democratic force. Mr. Monroe, from the Committee to whom the bill was referred, has made an able and, we think, unanswerable minority report, showing why the bill should not pass. Final action has not yet been taken upon it in the Senate, and it has not, of course, come up in the House. It seems to us, besides being wholly uncalculated for, to be a deliberate insult, not only to the people of this State, but of the Southern States as well. It assumes that the citizens of Ohio are disloyal to the Government and laws of the country, and that the Southern States are unable to protect themselves. It is, moreover, a seeming endorsement of the ratings of Governor Wise, and the slang of the Democratic press generally. But there are a few gentlemen here, who, although elected by Republican votes will not be called Republicans, and in order to show their perfect independence, lean clear over to the Democracy on all questions where submission to the demands of the slaveholders are concerned. How many of this class there may be is not known, as no test vote has been taken. If there should prove to be six in the House then the Republicans have not a majority. What the fate of the bill may be is therefore uncertain.

A bill was introduced into the House raising the salaries of Common Pleas Judges to \$2,500. In Committee of the Whole to-day, it was indefinitely postponed by a very large majority. Whatever else may be done there will be no increase of salaries voted by this Legislature. A sincere desire to economize and retrench wherever practicable is manifestly predominant in the mass of the members. Quite a spirited discussion sprang up to-day on a motion to print the usual

number of copies of Gov. Dennison's inaugural address. The Democrats came down upon the document in regular South Carolina style. "Such sentiments were wholly unfit to go before the people. That if read by the people and sanctioned by them the Union would be dissolved, as the South would never submit to remain in the Union if such sentiments were permitted to be proclaimed in Ohio, &c." Some indiscreet gentleman demonstrated their entire sympathy with the Despotism which has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press in the Democratic States of the South, and that all that was wanting was the power to inaugurate the same Despotism here. But before the vote was taken it was discovered that by a law passed several years ago, the inaugural, as well as other messages, were required to be published, and the number of copies fixed, so that the "incendiary" document could not be suppressed.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a crime punished by heavy fine and imprisonment for any person to bring a slave, (no matter of what color, country, or under what circumstance,) into this State "for the purpose of emancipating such slave." Other provisions punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person in this State, who shall, in any manner, harbor or employ any FREE negro or mulatto, who shall come into the State after a day named in said bill. We don't think the bill can pass. We know it could not pass in Austria or Russia. But that may be owing to the absence of Democracy there.

No. 10. Republican Census—United States Senator Charles F. Smith's bill, "An Act to prevent the census from being used as a basis for the distribution of money to the States."

POMEROY TELEGRAPH.

T. A. PLANTS, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1860.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 2.

Business of Legislature—Ten Per Cent. Interest Law—An Act to prevent Invasions—No Increase in Salaries—Inaugural Address—An Act to prevent Emancipation in Ohio.

The business of Legislation is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. But as most of the members are new, and each one feeling the awful responsibility of his position, and the absolute necessity of amending and changing our present laws, as well as the enactment of an abundance of new ones, the work of the session promises to be arduous. With one hundred and four members of the House who must go "kiting" to immortality upon the bills they introduce, or not go at all, it will readily be seen that the tables must "groan" under the weight of that kind of literature. It is not necessary to encumber our letters with abstracts of all the "bills." They must, however, go through the mill, which will occupy much time; but in the end most of them will be strangled, as they deserve.

A very interesting discussion has been had in the Senate upon a bill to revive the ten per cent. interest law. The proposition was introduced on the first day of the session, and was disposed of in that body to-day by an indefinite postponement. Some of the ablest of the Senators took opposite sides, and the debate demonstrated the fact that in that branch of the Legislature there is some of the best talent in the State. The decisive majority by which the bill was indefinitely postponed after full discussion, settles the fate of that measure for this session. A large number of the members of the House, if not a majority, would vote for the change; but the decisive vote of the Senate demonstrating, as it does, that the measure cannot pass that body, will save the consumption of time in its consideration by the House.

Mr. Harrison, an able Republican member of the Senate, but strongly tainted with old hunkerism, and representing a constituency of the same sort in the first or second day of the session, a bill to protect our "Southern brethren" from military invasions from this State. This "apple of discord," although not so intended by its author, has revived the drooping hopes of the Democracy in anticipation of a conflict in the ranks of the Republicans. It is very well known that but very few of the Republicans can vote for the bill, but it is hoped that enough can be induced to do so to pass it, with the aid of the entire Democratic force. Mr. Monroe, from the Committee to whom the bill was referred, has made an able and, we think, unanswerable minority report, showing why the bill should not pass. Final action has not yet been taken upon it in the Senate, and it has not, of course, come up in the House. It seems to us, besides being wholly uncalculated for, to be a deliberate insult, not only to the people of this State, but of the Southern States as well. It assumes that the citizens of Ohio are disloyal to the Government and laws of the country, and that the Southern States are unable to protect themselves. It is, moreover, a seeming endorsement of the ratings of Governor Wise, and the slang of the Democratic press generally. But there are a few gentlemen here, who, although elected by Republican votes will not be called Republicans, and in order to show their perfect independence, lean clear over to the Democracy on all questions where submission to the demands of the slaveholders are concerned. How many of this class there may be is not known, as no test vote has been taken. If there should prove to be six in the House then the Republicans have not a majority. What the fate of the bill may be is therefore uncertain.

A bill was introduced into the House raising the salaries of Common Pleas Judges to \$2,500. In Committee of the Whole to-day, it was indefinitely postponed by a very large majority. Whatever else may be done there will be no increase of salaries voted by this Legislature. A sincere desire to economize and retrench wherever practicable is manifestly predominant in the mass of the members. Quite a spirited discussion sprang up to-day on a motion to print the usual

number of copies of Gov. Dennison's inaugural address. The Democrats came down upon the document in regular South Carolina style. "Such sentiments were wholly unfit to go before the people. That if read by the people and sanctioned by them the Union would be dissolved, as the South would never submit to remain in the Union if such sentiments were permitted to be proclaimed in Ohio, &c." Some indiscreet gentleman demonstrated their entire sympathy with the Despotism which has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press in the Democratic States of the South, and that all that was wanting was the power to inaugurate the same Despotism here. But before the vote was taken it was discovered that by a law passed several years ago, the inaugural, as well as other messages, were required to be published, and the number of copies fixed, so that the "incendiary" document could not be suppressed.

There is also another Democratic bill before the House, which will come up in a day or two, and will doubtless elicit some discussion. Indeed, the object of the bill is simply to make "Bumcombe" speeches upon it. It involves the "negro question," of course, as do also several others already introduced. But we will wait until action is taken before analyzing the bill. It is sufficiently atrocious, however, to suit the taste of even Alabama slave drivers. One section of it makes it a